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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Library Publishes Book on the Discovery of An Unknown Printing by William Caxton

The Library of Congress has just published a description of a scholarly discovery of major importance. *The Printer & the Pardoner: An Unrecorded Indulgence Printed by William Caxton for the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, Charing Cross* by Paul Needham, describes how in the spring of 1980, Mr. Needham, curator of printed books and bindings at the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City, discovered a previously unknown example of Caxton's printing in the binding of a book in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress. One of the treasures of the Rosenwald Collection, the book contains four separate, complete books printed by William Caxton, England's first printer, who lived in the 15th century.

In examining the volume in connection with his work on Caxton, Mr. Needham discovered a fifth Caxton printing in the form of sewing strips or quire guards sewn into the inner margins. When placed together the strips were seen to be a previously unrecorded broadside indulgence printed by Caxton for the hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, Charing Cross. Shortly after the discovery, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress commissioned Mr. Needham to prepare a book about the indulgence and its significance.

In *The Printer & the Pardoner,* Paul Needham weaves together the stories of William Caxton, the broadside indulgence he printed, and the institution for which he printed it. The most common surviving form of early job-printing, indulgence instruments were used to raise funds for the Roman church and its institutions. The hospital of St. Mary Rounceval was notorious for fundraising activities; Chaucer's Pardoner, satirized in the *Canterbury Tales,* was from this hospital. Literary, church, and social history intersect with printing history in this remarkable study. *(Continued on p. 194)*

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There is no Staff News insert in this issue of the *Information Bulletin.*

Caxton *(Continued from p. 193)*

The newly-discovered broadside from Caxton's shop, which dates from some time late in 1480, becomes the 44th item in a new census of Caxton's imprints, published as Appendix D in *The Printer & the Pardoner.* This "Checklist of Caxton's Printing" includes 111 items. Paul Needham identifies every known printing of William Caxton and arranges them in chronological sequence.

The text of the St. Mary Rounceval indulgence is presented in Appendix A. All 13 vellum strips are reproduced in facsimile on a foldout page. Appendix B lists representative Caxton tract volumes, both extant and dispersed, in which more than one edition is bound. Appendix C, "Binder's Waste and Caxton's Printing," lists 13 examples of Caxton's printing that survive solely through their preservation in bindings. Nineteen black-and-white illustrations in the volume include—besides the 13 vellum strips of the Rounceval indulgence—depictions of the Pardoner from the Ellesmere Chaucer and the second edition of *The Canterbury Tales* (1483) and drawings by Margaret R. Brown illustrating how quire guards are sewn into a binding.

The Printer & the Pardoner, a 101-page book, was composed in Monotype Bembo and printed and bound by Meriden-Stinehour Press in Lunenburg, Vt. The design is by Stephen Harvard. It is available for $27.50 until December 31 and $35 thereafter. It may be purchased at the Information and Sales Shop at the Library of Congress or ordered prepaid from the Library of Congress Information Office, Box A, Washington, DC 20540. For mail orders, add $2 per order for shipping and handling.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

Full Text of *Congressional Record* Is Now on Optical Disk

The Optical Disk Print Pilot Project continues to expand, with the public opening, April 22, of full-text delivery of the *Congressional Record* through the optical disk print database. Now on disk are issues from January 3, 1985, through the present.

The availability of the *Congressional Record* on optical digital disk is the latest step in the Library's four-year Optical Disk Pilot Program. The program is designed to evaluate the use of optical disk technology for information preservation, compact storage, retrieval, and determining the costs and benefits of the technology in a library setting.

The *Congressional Record* is part of Phase II of the print pilot project. Phase I of the Project includes full-text retrieval of some 4,000 articles accessed through the bibliographic citation (BIBL) file. Future Phase II files will include manuscripts, entire journal issues, maps, music scores, technical reports, and law materials.

Public service staff working with the print project felt that the *Congressional Record* was an excellent candidate for transfer to optical digital disk since it is a publication which receives generally heavy use throughout the Library and appropriate online indexing already existed. To access the *Congressional Record* an agreement was made with Capitol Services, Inc., an independent contractor which provides the CR index and abstract file for the Congressional Research Service, whereby the use of the index was extended to the optical disk terminals for the duration of the pilot program. The CR file indexes all portions of the printed record—House, Senate, Daily Digest, Extension of Remarks, and House Lobby. Legislative activities, major statements, and statements made by members on the floor are cited by the index. Items of interest can be located by using a variety of search techniques: subject or key word, member, date, bill, committee, public law number, recorded votes, and report.

The BIBL and CR99 files are available for searching and retrieval from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the Library's optical disk stations in the Law, Main, Newspaper and Current Periodical, and Science reading rooms.

Archive of Folk Culture Publishes Guide to Specialists in Washington, D.C.

The Archive of Folk Culture of the American Folklife Center has issued a reference pamphlet titled *Folklore and Ethnomusicology Resource Persons in the Greater Washington Area.* The 13-page publication, No. 4 in the series *LC Folk Archive Reference Aid* (February 1986;

ISSN 0736-4911), was compiled by Doris M. Craig and Joseph C. Hickerson. It is available free from the Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

High-Definition Television Videodisks Displayed at Library Exhibition

The newest development in optical storage devices, high-definition videodisks, was explained and demonstrated by staff members of the Sanyo Electric Company, Ltd., at the Library of Congress in the ASO Automation Orientation Center, James Madison Memorial Building, May 6-9.

High-definition television (HDTV) offers finely detailed color imagery on an extra-wide screen and contains about five times the information content of conventional television. HDTV was viewed earlier by many Library staff members and patrons at an exhibition presented by the Sony Corporation last December. The high-definition videodisk (HDVD) is a new development by Sanyo which enables wide-band HDTV information to be compressed and recorded on low-cost laser videodisks. HDVD systems are expected to be widely used in image storage and retrieval applications requiring a high precision in visual detail and color, such as in the storage of collections of fine art, manuscripts, and photographs held by museums, libraries, and archives. HDVDs can provide a highly satisfactory surrogate form of such collections and, more importantly, can make these collections portable and readily available in remote locations.

Library Acquires Facsimiles of Two Medieval Hebrew Manuscripts

Facsimile editions of the Worms Mahzor and the Kennicott Bible—two sumptuously illuminated medieval Hebrew manuscripts—have been acquired by the Hebraic Section, African and Middle Eastern Division.

The Worms Mahzor, a 13th-century festival prayer book from the Rhine area of Germany, was used by cantors of the famous Worms Synagogue for over 650 years and is currently part of the rich manuscript collection of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. Accompanied by a volume of commentaries edited by Professor Malachi Beit-Arie of the Hebrew University, the facsimile was published in a limited edition of 330 numbered copies and distributed by Cyelar Publishing (London).

The Kennicott Bible has justifiably been characterized as one of the most beautiful Hebrew manuscripts in existence. The lavishly illuminated 15th-century manuscript is named after Benjamin Kennicott (1718-1783), the Biblical scholar who acquired the manuscript for Oxford University, and is currently included among the treasures of the Bodleian Library. A companion volume by Professor Bezalel Narkiss and Aliza Cohen-Mushlin of the Hebrew University accompanies the facsimile, which was published by Facsimile Editions (London) in an edition limited to 550 numbered copies.

Both of these works reflect the extraordinary efforts which were undertaken by the publishers to replicate as closely as possible the rich vellum, striking colors, and handsome binding of the original manuscript.

—Michael W. Grunberger

Ralph Oman Testifies Against Mandatory Source Licensing

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman testified in opposition to bills that would make source licensing mandatory in syndicated television production. He spoke before the House copyright subcommittee March 19 on H.R. 3521 and before the Senate subcommittee April 9 on S. 1980.

At issue is the system under which independent television stations broadcast (perform) the music to syndicated television programs. Currently, all rights to syndicated television programs are conveyed to the broadcasters at the time they purchase the programs except for the music performance rights. These rights are obtained through a "blanket license," which the broadcasters purchase from the performing rights societies, primarily ASCAP and BMI.

The blanket license gives the broadcasters the right to perform any music within the ASCAP and BMI repertoire—approximately 4 million titles—during the period the license is in effect. The performing rights societies, in turn, pay the composers/song-writers and the music publishers a sum based on the amount of use the music gets. Even if a work is composed as a "work for hire," in a situation similar to an employer-employee relationship, the composer receives 50 percent of the royalties.

The broadcasters say they are forced to buy the rights to music they do not need. They want "source licensing," where the rights to perform the music would be cleared by the producer of the program at time of creation, in other words, at the source.

Hearings in both the House and Senate attracted standing-room crowds, celebrity songwriter/composers such as Donna Summer and singer Donny Osmond, and sizeable turnouts of subcommittee members.

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Oman Testifies *(Continued from p. 195)*
House Subcommittee Chairman Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wis.) described the issue as "both complex and controversial," and said he understood there may be as much as $100 million at stake.

The proposed legislation, said Mr. Oman, "is the latest skirmish in a very old battle that pits the broadcasters, on the one side, against the composers, lyricists, and music publishers on the other." Though the Register "you will find merit on both sides," he came out in favor of the composer/lyricist/publisher group, primarily because he thinks the current system offers a state of equilibrium.

"This controversy seems to lack the usual ingredients for decisive legislative action. [There is] no glaring injustice to be remedied, no powerless exploited group to rescue," he told members of the Senate subcommittee. On the other hand, he said, "I have deep reservations that individual creators would have the leverage they need to maintain the little they've got if Congress simply mandates source licensing and lets the chips fall where they may."

In response to questioning, Mr. Oman said that he knew of "no demonstrated abuse of the system," and pointed out that the District Court for the Southern District of New York oversees rate setting by the performing rights societies.

Appearing with the Register at both hearings was Copyright Office General Counsel Dorothy Schrader. Marilyn Kretsinger and Andrea Zizzi, attorneys in the General Counsel's Office, helped prepare the written testimony.

MARC Update

June 1986 MARBI Meeting Proposals

Eight USMARC format proposals will be considered by the USMARC advisory group at the ALA RTSD/LITA/RASD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) meetings in New York, June 28–July 1.

A major proposal treats the adjustment of the bibliographic formats to handle three-dimensional material. These changes were specified following several meetings with persons who handle this type of material in libraries and museums and have worked on the formulation of cataloging rules for it.

☐ ***Proposal 86–13: Add/Change the Data Elements Defined for Visual Materials so as To Accommodate Three-Dimensional Materials.*** This proposal contains proposed new data elements and extensions of data elements defined for other forms of material in order to enable creation of records for three-dimensional materials in the visual materials format. The proposal also includes changes to some existing textual descriptions and data element names as well as additional examples.

The following two proposals provide for changes to the USMARC holdings and locations format:

☐ ***Proposal 86–11: Add Subfield ‡x and Change of Name of Subfield ‡z in Fields 852 and 863–868 of the Holdings and Locations Format.*** Users of the format have stated that there is a need for two types of notes: one note designated as public, the other as nonpublic. To meet this need, this proposal calls for the addition of subfield ‡x (Note (Nonpublic)) to fields 752, 863–868.

☐ ***Proposal 86–12: Change Field 008/16 in the Holdings and Locations Format.*** In order to be consistent with code 0 of the Completeness Designation in the final version of the ANSI Z39.44, Serial Holdings Statements, this proposal recommends that the name of code "0" in 008/16 (Completeness Code) be changed from "Unknown" to "Other (information not available or retention is limited)."

Three proposals pertain to music material:

☐ ***Proposal 86–14: Change the Repeatability of Subfield ‡a (Publisher Number) of Field 028 (Publisher Number for Music).*** This proposal calls for changing the repeatability of subfield ‡a in field 028 from "not repeatable" to "repeatable" in cases where multiple numbers are presently assigned by the same source. Such a change would reduce the length of records and eliminate the redundancy of repeating the same subfield ‡b (Source) data in multiple 028 fields.

☐ ***Proposal 86–9: Add a Code for "Discographies" to the 008 Field for Books and Serials.*** A code for "Discography" exists in the music format in 008/24–29 (Accompanying Matter Code). Many valuable discographies are found in books and serials; however, there is currently no way to code them in the 008 fixed fields for the two forms of material. This proposal therefore calls for the addition of code "k - Discographies (or other bibliography of recorded sound)" to 008/24 (Nature of Entire Work Code) and 25–27 (Nature of Contents Code) for serials and to bytes 24–27 (Nature of Contents Code) for books.

☐ ***Proposal 86–15: Augment the Description of Byte 21 (Existence of Parts) of Field 008 for Music.*** Guidelines defining "existence of parts" are not present in the description of 008/21 for music and different agencies have been coding the byte differently. The new guidelines developed by the Music Library Association link the coding of 008/21 to the content of field 300 (Physical Description).

Two other proposals are as follows:

☐ ***Proposal 86–8: Make Bytes 35–37 (Language of Heading Code) in Field 008 for Authorities Obsolete.***

Attempts to draft adequate guidelines for the NACO participants on how to code the language of a heading have been made at the Library of Congress with unsatisfactory results. Given the difficulties with ambiguous cases that are bound to arise, no matter the guidelines, the Library's Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy does not recommend that anyone code such information.

☐ ***Proposal No. 86-10: Change Data Element Names in Field 752 (Added Entry - Place of Publication or Production).*** For newspapers, this field is used to record the name of the community served, which is not always the place of publication or production. Consequently, this proposal recommends that the name of field 752 be generalized to "Hierarchical Place Name Access" and that the names of the subfields be changed to read: ‡a (Country), ‡b (State, province, territory), ‡c (County, region, islands area), and ‡d (City).

For copies of the proposals or for specifics on the dates, times, and locations in which the proposals will be discussed, please contact Sally H. McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; telephone: (202) 287-6237.

Preservation Microfilming Conference Draws Full House

The Library of Congress was the host to a conference, "Preservation Microfilming: Administrative Issues," cosponsored by the Library's National Preservation Program Office, the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association, and the Society of American Archivists. The conference drew a capacity audience, with 105 registrants from all over the country.

After a welcome from William Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, the conference opened with a keynote speech by Nancy Gwinn, assistant director of Collections Management, Smithsonian Institution Libraries. Ms. Gwinn placed preservation microfilming in the context of a librarywide preservation effort and reviewed concerns that each institution should address before embarking on a microfilming program. She emphasized the need to pay attention to both local priorities and national efforts and reminded the audience that although the actual filming can be contracted out, selection for preservation, monitoring the quality of the contractor's work, and bibliographic searching and control are sizable responsibilities. She stressed the importance of involving staff members from all appropriate departments in the planning process and suggested that a public relations effort with the users affected by the transfer of original materials to microfilm may serve to moderate opposition and highlight the importance of preservation. Discussing costs, she urged the audience to "keep it simple" and reminded it that the decision to replace in microfilm is a secondary acquisition decision with corresponding selection and budgetary implications. Also, to delay

Among the conference's speakers and planners were Ann Menendez, American Library Association (left); Jeffrey Heynen, Association of Research Libraries; Nancy Gwinn, Smithsonian Institution Libraries; Roger Bagnall, American Philological Association; Don Kelsey, University of Minnesota; Margaret Byrnes, University of Michigan; Sherry Byrne, Columbia University; John Sillay, Library of Congress (LC); David Stamm, Syracuse University; Myron Chace, LC; Ross Atkinson, University of Iowa; and Tamara Swora, LC.

microfilming in expectation of the optical digital disk solution may be unwise, since, unless an institution already has staffing and an organization in place for the selection and bibliographic work associated with the transfer of materials to a secondary preservation format, it will be very difficult to implement new transfer technologies when they become available.

Myron Chace, head, Special Services Section, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, provided an overview of the mechanics and workflow of preservation microfilming. Using slides, he walked the audience through preparation of material (including bibliographic searching, collation, and preparation of targets), the production of microfilm (including filming, processing, inspection, and editing), equipment, and staffing. Throughout his presentation Mr. Chace emphasized the importance of standards, quality control, and access to micropublications. He also provided extensive handouts covering the technical aspects of preservation microfilming.

Ross Atkinson, assistant university librarian for col-

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Microfilming *(Continued from p. 197)*
lection development at the University of Iowa, spoke on selection for preservation from a collection management point of view. He pointed out that the decision to preserve an item is a decision to extend a text's availability and that the cycle of decision making begins with determining which items in the collection are physically in need of preservation followed by deciding what subset of those deteriorated materials should be preserved and by what means. Describing the need to preserve research materials in a responsible and systematic fashion, Mr. Atkinson suggested that research libraries should build the best representative collection for the future by coordinating the preservation of deteriorated items in research level "subject collections in place." He maintained that libraries are driven by the unrealistic desire to preserve all materials because it is too difficult and risky to project what scholars of the future will require from the past. Lacking a sure basis for deciding what will survive from the past, libraries should coordinate the preservation of existing collections "built by competent bibliographers, [that] represent scholarship on the subject in a relatively balanced and unbiased manner." Critical to a coordinated national preservation program is a shared bibilographic database with the capacity to identify items that have been preserved.

Following lunch, the conference continued with presentations on six exemplary preservation microfilming projects. First, Roger Bagnall, secretary-treasurer of the American Philological Society (APS), decribed a pilot preservation microfilming program to preserve materials published between 1850 and 1918 in the field of classical studies. The project uses an editorial board of scholars to recommend items for filming. Both microfilm and microfiche masters are retained by APS; service copies are sold by the association's micropublishing branch, Classical Micropublishing, Inc. Mr. Bagnall raised a number of interesting questions about the involvement of scholars in selection for preservation.

Robert Montague, executive director, Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction, described an ambitious cooperative project to preserve printed Canadiana located in major research institutions across Canada and substantially improve access by making microfiche copies widely available. Machine-readable cataloging is being produced and by the time the project is complete, patrons will be able to consult some 50,000 titles.

Margaret Byrnes, preservation officer at the University of Michigan Library, reported her experience in establishing an in-house preservation microfilming effort. Since 1983, several steps have been taken to reduce microfilming costs and increase productivity by streamlining review, collation, inspection, and cataloging procedures.

Richard Noble described two preservation projects to microfilm nitrate film and glass plate negatives funded under the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Sherry Byrne, preservation records librarian at Columbia University, described the model cooperative preservation microfilming project mounted by the Research Libraries Group (RLG) to preserve 60,000 titles of U.S. imprints and Americana published between 1870 and 1920. Working together, seven institutions developed a single set of procedures, instructions, and technical specifications to guide the project. Enhancements to the RLG online catalog allow participants to share information about the decision to film an item.

Completing the case studies, Jeffrey Field, assistant director, Office of Preservation, National Endowment for the Humanities, presented an overview of the United States Newspaper Project (USNP), a coordinated national effort to catalog and preserve newspapers published in the U.S. since 1690. The program is jointly managed by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress, and 22 states are presently involved in planning and implementation projects. Bibliographic and holdings records entered into the OCLC/CONSER database are comprehensive, but microfilming of the newspapers will be done selectively. In addition to its primary mission, USNP has the potential to stimulate statewide networks for preservation.

Presentations by Charles Willard, the James Lenox librarian, Princeton Theological Seminary, and Donald Kelsey, space and preservation officer, University of Minnesota Libraries, described the challenges associated with contracting for preservation microfilming services. Mr. Willard provided the conference with a sample contract for filming and discussed issues that a library must consider when it seeks services. In an appropriate close to the day's presentations, Mr. Kelsey described his experience in finding a contract filmer new to preservation work and nurturing a productive relationship with him. His presentation served to emphasize that additional filming facilities should be developed to support increased preservation microfilming activity, and that the private sector can be cultivated to provide these services. In his concluding speech, David Stam, university librarian, Syracuse University, reflected on the day's presentations, echoing the message that "selection and selectivity, even more than money, lie at the heart of the preservation problem." He touched on the cost implications of the preservation process and emphasized the importance of sharing bibliographic information for master negatives in

the automated networks.

The second day of the conference began with slide presentations on mass deacidification and the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Program. Peter Sparks, director for preservation at the Library of Congress, told why paper deteriorates and how the process can be arrested by deacidification and alkaline buffering. The audience was brought up to date on the Library's plans to use mass deacidification technology to treat all incoming materials and to treat the retrospective collections systematically.

Audrey Fisher, Optical Disk Print Pilot Project operations coordinator, Library of Congress, reported on the Library's project to evaluate optical disk technology for information preservation and management. She described the overall technology and goals of the pilot program and, in some detail, the hardware, software, and procedures used to prepare, scan, and retrieve print documents that have been stored on optical digital disk. In January 1986, public terminals were opened in four reading rooms for the public testing phase of the pilot program.

The conference concluded with tours of the Library's Conservation Office, Photoduplication Service, Newspaper Preservation Section, Preservation Microfilming Office, and Optical Disk Operations Center and public terminals.

"Preservation Microfilming: Administrative Issues" was planned by a subcommittee of the Resources and Technical Services Division, Reproduction of Library Materials Section, Regional Programs Committee. A second institute is being planned to address the technical aspects of preservation microfilming.

—Carolyn Morrow

Library Reissues Five Publications From the Center for the Book

Five publications originally issued in the Center for the Book's Viewpoint series have been reprinted and are now available for purchase from the Library of Congress. The titles listed below may be purchased at the Information and Sales Shop at the Library of Congress or ordered prepaid from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Box A, Washington, DC 20540. For mail orders, add $2 per order for shipping and handling.

☐ *The Book,* by Barbara W. Tuchman. 1980. 29 p. $2.95 (Viewpoint No. 1)

☐ *Gresham's Law: Knowledge or Information?* by Daniel J. Boorstin. 1980. 6 p. $1.95 (Viewpoint No. 3)

☐ *On the History of Libraries and Scholarship,* by Ian Willison. 1980. 25 p. $2.95 (Viewpoint No. 4)

☐ *Book Collecting: Personal Rewards and Public Benefits,* by William P. Barlow, Jr. 1984. 22 p. $2.95 (Viewpoint No. 11)

☐ *Born to Trouble: One Hundred Years of Huckleberry Finn,* by Justin Kaplan. 1985. 23 p. $2.95 (Viewpoint No. 13)

Library Publishes Whittemore Essay On Poets and Anthologies

Poets and Anthologists: A Look at the Current Poet-Packaging Process, by former Library of Congress Consultant in Poetry Reed Whittemore, has been published by the Library. The 28-page booklet is available free from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Washington, DC 20540.

Many Americans come to know poetry as it is presented to them in college anthologies. In this essay, based on a lecture Mr. Whittemore delivered at the Library on May 6, 1985, the author looks at the anthology as a package for poems which can influence a reader's perception of poetry just as the packaging of commercial goods can influence consumers, and argues that the weakness in these anthologies is their omission of authors and works.

Mr. Whittemore points out that the anthology is not a recent literary creation and describes a number of important books in the history of anthology-making—the *Greek Anthology* (ca. 60 B.C.), *Tottel's Miscellany* (1557), and Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* (1861, 1896)—most of which were assembled according to particular canons of taste. He then considers more recent examples, including the peculiarly American *Best Loved Poems of the American People,* a book that may give the impression that the purpose of poetry is to be sentimental and uplifting.

Mr. Whittemore is particularly interested in college anthologies such as the widely used ones produced by the W. W. Norton publishing company. They are very comprehensive, a convenient way of making a great number of poems available to students, and assembled by highly qualified editor-critics. They may also limit or flatten the presentation of poetry, however, for the process of selection necessarily means the omission

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Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, June 10

☐ "Three Months in the Field: Report on South Asia," Douglas Makeig, Federal Research Division. Special Interest Group on Foreign Area Studies (Asian Area). LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 11:30 a.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, June 11

☐ Open Rehearsal, Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 11 a.m. The public is invited. Free; no tickets required.

Thursday, June 12

☐ Harpsichord Concert, Anthony Newman and George Lucktenberg. Southeast Historical Keyboard Society. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For tickets, call (202) 287-5502.

Friday, June 13

☐ Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, June 17

☐ "Neglected Areas of Research on the Library of Congress," John Y. Cole, Center for the Book. Special Interest Groups on American Studies, Special Collections, and Ethnic Resources. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, June 18

☐ Open Rehearsal. Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 11 a.m. Free; no tickets required.

Thursday, June 19

☐ The Irish Tradition, performance of Irish music. American Folklife Center Outdoor Concert Series. Neptune Plaza, 12 noon.

☐ Support Group for Active Scholars. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ Summer Chamber Festival. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Sunday, June 22

☐ "The Music and Letters of Liszt," dramatic presentation, Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. (Part of the Franz Liszt Centennial Celebration running through June 28.)

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

Whittemore *(Continued from p. 199)*
of certain rough, gritty, or merely whimsical poems that could serve to provide a wider, richer view of the uses of poetry.

The author is outspoken in his criticism of modern anthologies, stating that "putting 1,400 poems, even very good poems, in a big package and selling tens of thousands of copies (in the name of culture and light) up and down this great country, seems to me a sure way to provide the country with an image of poets as a clique of arts-and-crafts folk at a professional meeting. They are like the clowns at the circus who all crowd into one tiny car, and sit mysteriously inside. Packaging is a mixed blessing even at the Safeway, but in poetry it is becoming a non-blessing, a *bad* circus."

New Tracer Bullet Targets AIDS

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 85-11.) December 1985. Compiled by Joanna W. Evans, this literature guide provides basic reference material in the collections of the Library of Congress about this growing health threat. Copies may be obtained free on request from the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

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